

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1853.

## WHIGS RALLYING.

The WHIGS of gallant TENNESSEE have come forward to let their brethren throughout the Union see that they at least are neither paralyzed nor depressed by the political reverses of last autumn; on the contrary, they are now, as ever, wide awake and taking the field for the approaching contest in their State. It has always appeared to us that no people ever acted with such constancy on the maxim that "ceaseless vigilance is the price of liberty" as the people of the truly republican State of Tennessee.

The Whig State Convention met at Nashville on Monday, the 25th ultimo—delegates from thirty-three counties attending. R. B. McGEHE, Esq., was appointed President of the Convention, and Messrs. E. P. McGINTY and R. S. SANDERS, secretaries. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Montgomery, was nominated by acclamation the Whig candidate for Governor of the State at the approaching election. Eloquent and stirring addresses were delivered by the Hon. JOHN BELL and other distinguished members, and the finest spirit pervaded the Convention.

Amongst other proceedings of this patriotic body the following most just resolution, which will receive the approval of unprejudiced men of all parties, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the Whig party of Tennessee most heartily approve of the domestic and foreign policy of the national administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, and point to them with pride as the conservative Whig party of the Union; and that the people of the South owe to MILLARD FILLMORE a debt of gratitude for his patriotic support of the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws of the Union, which they fear they may never be able to repay.

It is gratifying to find the Carolina journals rebuking another of the disorganizing doctrines of their Red Republican contemporaries of the North. It is the Charleston Mercury that thus effectively repels a new *ism*, which aims a death-blow at the power of the United States to protect its commerce on its coasts by the maintenance of a Navy:

"It is objected," says the Mercury, "that the present mode of appointing officers is aristocratic, and calculated to repress honorable emulation among the crews for proficiency and distinction; and it is suggested, as the true remedy, that the untrammelled votes of the seamen in each vessel should designate, at the expiration of each term of enlistment, those of their number from among whom officers should be selected." This is indeed democracy with a vengeance; but it is no less impracticable and fatal to an effective and high-toned navy. That branch of the national defence has already received a maiming blow in the abolition of corporal punishment, which originated in a false and pandering spirit. It is possible that this step may be followed up by others, which must result in disorganizing and degrading the navy.

"To make the tenure of office depend upon personal popularity with the crews will inevitably sink the officer from the attitude of command and discipline to a mere electioneerer, meanly subserving the whims and catering for the votes of a class who, all the world over, are turbulent and reckless, but who in the course of Democratic triumphs have become the depositaries of power and honors."

"This country is already too much tortured and corrupted with the manifold tricks of the hostings; honors and emoluments everywhere are had at the price of sycophancy; and we cannot but denounce the introduction of such elements into those just objects of pride and anxious guardianship, the Army and Navy of the United States."

The New York "National Democrat" is authorized to say that President PIERCE will in a few days pay a visit to New Hampshire. He intends to be absent from Washington about two weeks.

Mr. PHILIP F. THOMAS, late Comptroller of the State of Maryland, has filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county which will affect the salaries of many of the office-holders under the State Government. The suit is an amicable one, and has been instituted for the purpose of establishing a rule of payment under the new constitution. In pursuance of the petition a rule has been served upon the Treasurer of Maryland to show cause why a mandamus shall not issue to compel him to pay the late Comptroller his salary from the day of his election instead of his qualification. This question, it is believed, extends to the pay of the Judges and other public officers who receive fixed salaries; and is supposed also to raise the point as to the right of members of the Legislature to claim their per diem from the day of the election to the expiration of their term of two years. The arguments upon the rule will probably be heard at Annapolis this week.

## THE METEOR OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

About ten minutes past 10 P.M. one of the most brilliant meteors passed over our city which we have ever seen; indeed, its light was intense, and it was apparently so near that its sudden light startled more than one pedestrian. Originating near Arcturus, it passed just west of Betanesh, (*u vera major*), and disappeared at the same elevation above the horizon, but about ten degrees west of the pole star. The light was quite equal to that of the brightest rockets, illuminating every object almost as vividly, and, seemingly, it was at no greater elevation above us. Its path was marked by a ruddy train of several seconds' duration through the whole *trajet*, and, what was peculiarly remarkable, the portion of the train between Arcturus and Betanesh, after the rest had disappeared, gradually curved from the latter star toward the zenith, until it formed a right angle with its angle to the eastward. This remained visible for several minutes. There was no explosion nor any audible noise during its flight.

## DELAWARE CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of Delaware has decided that Judges shall henceforth be chosen by the people at their regular State election. Salaries: Chief Justice \$1,000; Chancellor and Associate Justices \$1,000 each. The House of Delegates is to consist of 29 members, not under 24 years of age—twelve from Newcastle, eight from Kent, and nine from Sussex. The Convention has also voted that no clergyman, while officiating as such, shall be elected to any political office; also, that no bank charter shall be granted by any future Legislature until after three months' notice of application shall have been publicly advertised in at least three Delaware newspapers. The Legislature is not to have power to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners, and free persons of color are not to be allowed to come into and remain in the State longer than ten days. Contracts with free persons of color coming into the State contrary to law are declared void, and any person hiring any such colored person will be subject to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$100. The vote of the people is to be taken upon the new constitution at the next general election.

Six Ocean Steamers left New York on Saturday, viz: Peruvian for Uagay, for Rio Janeiro and Callao; Arctic, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Aspinwall; Marion, for Charleston; Alabama, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk.

## "ARE THEY BREAKERS?"

The cautious and generally well-informed Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, and a friend of the Administration, writes to that paper as follows:

"WASHINGTON, APRIL 28. 'The Administration have adopted, in conformity with the principles of the Inaugural Address, a new line of policy towards foreign nations in regard to the affairs of the 'American Continent.' They have determined to enforce the Monroe doctrine with a vengeance, extending it far beyond what has been held to be the doctrine of Mr. Monroe by his modern or contemporary interpreters."

"It may be believed, but it is not of course certain, that the policy of the present Administration will discontinue any treaty with any Power, American or European, that may recognise the right of any European Government to interfere with, either in a friendly or hostile manner, the concerns of Central America or any other States of the 'American Continent.' Henceforth, therefore, there are to be no more mediations in Central American affairs which Great Britain shall be with, our consent, a party. There are to be no more partnerships between us and Great Britain in the use or in the protection of any inter-oceanic communication."

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is to be got rid of as soon as convenient, or in fact possible. The joint mediation proposed by Great Britain for the purpose of reconciling the difficulties pending between the Central American States is rejected. The Envoy of the United States to Central America is to be charged with the duty of dissuading those States from any foreign alliances, and of encouraging them to look to the United States alone for counsel, aid, and protection. In fine, an American continental policy is now distinctly to be declared and enforced."

"While Mr. Borkland shall exhibit these views in Central America, Mr. Buchanan will enforce them at St. James'. This will be the boldest and most important step ever taken by this Government in regard to the general international policy."

"While all alliances with foreign Powers as to this continent are to be shunned, entanglements with them will be also necessarily avoided."

"No treaty will be made that will recognise any co-operation with Great Britain or any European Power in any inter-oceanic transit. But the Clayton-Bulwer treaty does provide that the United States and Great Britain shall equally enjoy the privileges of the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, or any other inter-oceanic transit which either of the two parties shall choose to be opened. This treaty must be annulled in order to secure for the United States the exclusive control of any of these communications. But all joint protectorates of such communications are hereafter to be discontinued by the United States. The United States are to act independently of all other nations in all matters relative to this continent. [Both of them?] Such is believed to be the policy adopted by Gen. Pierce and his administration."

The Journal of Commerce itself, to which, from its affinities and sympathies, we give more than ordinary heed, remarks as follows on this letter of its correspondent:

"THE MONROE DOCTRINE—POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The above letter from our Washington correspondent ought not to be correct, and we hope it is not. It would be consummate folly in our Government to undertake to set itself up as the exclusive conservator of the American continent. Equally foolish would it be to attempt any sort of monopoly over the channels of communication across the Isthmus. If oceans are the highway of nations, the channels of communication between one ocean and another are scarcely less so. If, however, any one nation has a superior claim over other nations in the construction and use of such means of communication, one fundamental basis of that claim must be the greatness of the commerce of that nation. It will not be denied that in this respect the claim of Great Britain is fully equal to our own. Her naval power also gives her a distinguished claim to the joint use, protection, and control of those channels of communication which, from their position, would, in case of war, be necessarily at the mercy of the strongest naval Power. And therefore it was liberal in her, as well as honorable, to forego, by a solemn treaty, any advantages which she might be supposed to claim on that ground, and to enter into a joint arrangement with us for the mutual protection and enjoyment of whatever channel of communication might be opened by either party between the two oceans. Selfishness not unfrequently punishes itself. Hitherto the United States have commonly steered clear of that dangerous rock, but we are getting proud and giddy, and there is no knowing to what infatuation we may yet be left. An illustrious example of a liberal policy on our part, and of its happy fruits, is seen in the free use of the California gold mines by all people and kindreds, from which, by a contrary course, our Government might have drawn a considerable revenue, but the general result would have been for less advantage to the nation than it is at present. Fortunately the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force, and is likely to continue so. This renders the gasconading of politicians and newspapers as harmless as it is disgusting. Such a treaty, for such a purpose, between the two largest maritime Powers in the world, is eminently appropriate and wise, and will be mutually beneficial. Of course we do not know exactly what is the object of the Washington Union in making a show of opposition to it, especially at this late date; but, on the supposition that the object is to gain strength for the Administration and the Democratic party, we are decidedly of opinion that the attempt will prove a failure."

We lay these articles before our readers as furnishing the best light at our command regarding the policy and purposes of the new Administration. When new officers take the deck, the crew is naturally more watchful; and when the look-outs distrust appearances ahead, we instinctively ask, "Are they breakers?" In this case we hope not; but, as we had occasion to remark a day or two ago, it must occasion some anxiety in the public mind when a leading journal of the Administration finds cause to express fears as to the foreign policy of the Government.

"ION," of the Baltimore *Sun*, is not often sportive, but we are unable to determine whether the annexed speculations in his last letter are sincere or ironical. Are they intended to give us some glimpses of "manifest destiny," or only to ridicule the extravagance of the destinarians?

WASHINGTON, MAY 2. Mr. BORKLAND is about to depart, with his Secretary of Legation, Mr. BECKEN, upon his mission to Central America. He is well selected for the office supposed to be in view; for he was a firm and uncompromising opponent of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That fatal treaty, by preventing the United States from the acquisition of territory in Central America, hems us in, and prevents our national growth and expansion. But I have no doubt that means will be found to get rid of the difficulty.

The Northern commercial community now begin to see a series of wars bringing up all around us, and the event will attest their sagacity, if sufficient pains be taken on the part of the Government. The restless and enterprising spirit of this people will not need much encouragement to engage in half a dozen wars. The excitement of commerce and office-seekers is looked in comparison with that of war. Capitalists now begin to button up their breeches pockets and talk of the unsettled state of our foreign affairs, while Young America seeks more elbow room, and is only doubting whether to swallow Mexico, Cuba, and Central America separately or collectively. The strip of territory which Gov. Lane made war for belongs to us, in the opinion of Congress and the Government, and while contending for that, it will be easy to obtain the whole of Chihuahua and Sonora, with all its gold treasures. But it will be necessary, in order to accomplish this end, to abrogate the treaty of Guadalupe. If we give Mexico a chance for a new commission to run the line over again, the disputed territory will probably be conceded to us without a war, in which case we should be compelled to wait a while longer for the acquisition of Sonora. The tendency of things is, undoubtedly, to bring the United States into collision with Mexico, and probably to throw Mexico upon the protection of foreign alliances.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following statements, from the Correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*, are from known sources, and have an air of authority:

The President has appointed Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New York, Minister to France, and Hon. RICHARD K. MEADE, of Virginia, Minister to Chili.

Mr. F. A. BECKEN, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Central America. He is a young gentleman of talents, education, and polished manners. Having had much intercourse with the Spanish American Republics of South America, Mr. BECKEN's knowledge of the customs and institutions of the people to whom his principal is accredited will be of the greatest service in the important negotiations which are to be opened with the Central American Governments. It is found that the publication of the appointments only whets the edge of competition. No more will, therefore, be promulgated through the Union, which is now the official gazette, until all of a given class have been made and prepared for insertion in its columns. Still many appointments leak out. It is known, for example, that Governor HUBBARD, of Maine, has been registered for Consul at Rio Janeiro.

The proclamation of Governor LANE, for the seizure of a part of the territory assigned by the boundary commission to Mexico, "even," as the Governor says, "if Mexico has a right to it," has created much surprise here as well as in Mexico. If it will answer no other end, it will serve to embitter the feelings of the Mexican people against the United States. Gov. LANE has acted without waiting for orders from the Federal Executive Government. Of course his act will doubtless be promptly disavowed, and he himself will be promptly dismissed. If this Government is dissatisfied with the boundary line as agreed upon by the joint commission, all they have to do is to institute a new commission and run the line over again. Besides, the treaty of Guadalupe provides that in case of any disagreement between the Governments arbitration shall be resorted to.

Gov. LANE was as ignorant of what was due to the rights of Mexico as he was of the respect due to his own Government. Gov. LANE was appointed by Mr. FILLMORE, but his late act was undoubtedly intended to ingratiate himself with the new Administration, probably supposing that its policy was filibustering.

The mail contracts for New York and New England have been let at rates much above those of former years—some say the average advance is as high as seventy-five per cent. This is all the effect of California and Australia gold.

## FROM MEXICO.

A letter in the Missouri Republican, dated at Santa Fé on the 30th March, states that Governor LANE had been absent for a month on a visit to the southern part of the Territory. One of his party who had just returned brought information that the Governor issued his proclamation on the 15th of March asserting jurisdiction over the Mesilla Valley, including the village of Mesco. This movement produced great excitement among the Mexicans, and steps were immediately taken by them to prevent the exercise of authority by Governor LANE. Troops were sent up from El Paso, and by arming the citizens they were able to raise a force of three or four hundred men. This warlike demonstration prevented the Governor from even crossing the river; and, as he could get no aid from our military, he left, having done no more than issue his proclamation. It is added that the presence of twenty-five soldiers would have enabled Gov. LANE to take possession of the territory, but it was questioned by the resident Americans whether this force ought to have been granted him.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.—DUDLEY MANN, Esq., who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, having taken passage from Europe in the Baltic, arrived in this city last evening, with a view, as we understand, to the immediate assumption of the duties of his office.

Among the passengers by the steamer Baltic, just arrived at New York from Europe, is Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts is soon to adjourn, to give place to the Constitutional Convention that is to meet at the State House this week. A Boston letter in the Journal of Commerce says:

"The body has accomplished some important business, and is transacting a large amount in these closing days of the session. Doubtless the Legislature will approve of the report favoring an appropriation of \$100,000 for the statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, to be placed in the Capitol beside that of WASHINGTON. A bill granting from the State its credit, to the amount of \$2,000,000, to the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company, to aid in constructing the Hoosac Tunnel and the forty miles of road to be built to give us the iron rail to Troy direct, has passed the House by a decided majority. It will probably pass the Senate, but there is a doubt. Great interest is felt in this measure, as it will bring us twenty miles nearer Troy, and fifty nearer the great West, by roads already built or to be built."

## DEATH OF JUDGE BURNET, OF OHIO.

We learn from Cincinnati that the Hon. JACOB BURNET died at his residence in that city on the 27th ultimo, aged about eighty-two years. He was a native of the city of Newark, a son of the late Dr. William Burnet, who served throughout the war of the Revolution. He graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, completed his legal studies with the late Judge Bouquet, of this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. He immediately went to Cincinnati, where he collected log cabins, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he pursued with great success and usefulness, and with an increasing reputation. He kept pace with the luxuriant growth of the remarkable people with whose history his subsequent life was identified. He was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, served part of a term in the United States Senate, and declined re-election. He was a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, having been chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination by that body of President HARRISON, who was his early friend, and so continued till the time of his death.

[Newark Advertiser.]

Religious troubles appear to be rife in Cincinnati. Lately they had a most exciting contest for school directors, in which the Catholic candidates were all defeated. A few days ago, DAVID T. SNEELAKER, the Mayor of the city, forbade a Protestant street-preacher from holding forth on the Sabbath, on the plea that his sermon against the Catholics had the tendency of inciting to riot. This preacher, however, disregarded the warning, and the very Sunday on which he was forbidden to speak he mounted upon the head of a barrel in the midst of the market space, and was speaking to a crowd of about a hundred persons, when the Mayor, attended by the regular police and a large body of special officers, appeared upon the ground and obliged him to desist. This was in the morning. In the afternoon of the same day a great Catholic procession, numbering from five to ten thousand men, with badges, flags, banners, and a large number of bands of music, marched through the streets to lay the cornerstone of a Catholic church. The Catholic church bells were rung during the whole time, the brass bands, comprehending nearly all in the city, were playing, and the procession marched through half the town, blocking up the streets, making an ostentatious parade, which created a great deal of excitement, sufficient to render some of the streets impassable to church-going people, and to disturb the stillness of the Sabbath. The Mayor had a large police force to protect the procession. These circumstances led to the holding of a large public meeting, which denounced the conduct of the Mayor, and led to the appointment of a committee of a hundred citizens to wait upon him, and request his immediate resignation. The object of the Mayor appears to have been to prevent a riot on the occasion of the Catholic procession, but, in doing so, he has thoroughly aroused the Protestant population, and added fuel to a religious excitement which was already very deep and bitter.

## INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

In the New Orleans papers we have accounts from the city of Mexico to the 18th ultimo, and from Vera Cruz to the 22d. We extract the following intelligence, mainly from the *Pisayune*:

SANTA ANNA arrived in the city of Mexico on Sunday morning, the 17th ultimo, amidst the rejoicings of the inhabitants, who testified by their massive great joy they experienced at his return. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated at night, and amidst the booming of cannon and firing of rockets their new chief resumed his power.

The Mexican papers are full of accounts of the enthusiastic congratulations with which the inhabitants of Vera Cruz treated their recalled fellow-countryman, and of the manner in which he was received at various places on the route towards Mexico. At Puebla, where he arrived on the 18th, triumphal arches, illuminations, fireworks, serenade, and so forth, were prepared for him, as soon as it was known he was approaching, and a deputation was appointed to go out and meet him. The residence placed at the disposal of the General was that of the old Tribunal of Commerce. Here he was visited by all the authorities and other persons of distinction, and greeted with warm welcomes. The next day a magnificent banquet, and in the evening a grand ball, were given in honor of the occasion. All business was suspended for the two days. In Oajaca, as soon as the return of Santa Anna was known, the Government authorities, officials, military corps, and the inhabitants generally, celebrated the event with salvas of artillery, fireworks, music, and every demonstration of joy. In other places on the route, and wherever the intelligence of his arrival, resumption of power, and progress were known, similar demonstrations were made.

The late provisional President, Gen. LOMBARDINI, had not been behind any of his fellow-countrymen in chiming in with the popular enthusiasm. On the 11th he published a decree, conferring on Santa Anna the rank and title of Captain General in the Army—considering it a usual and necessary rank in the army, and merited by Santa Anna. By the second article of the decree an income of two thousand dollars was attached to the appointment. Santa Anna, however, declined accepting the proffered distinction.

As yet no indications have been given as to who would form Santa Anna's Cabinet. The *Siglo* recommends the following list: Foreign Relations, JOSE MARIA TORRES; Justice, THEODORICO LARREA; Treasury, LUIS DE LA ROSA; War, Gen. ALONSO.

It was said that Gen. URUAGA had sent in the resignation of his commission, and would leave the army definitely. He had been transferred from the mission to Spain to that of Prussia; and Senor VIVO, late Mexican Consul at Havana, had been appointed to Spain.

Gen. ARISTA, having heard that he was implicated in the Falconett affair, has requested an examination.

The *Siglo* states that fifteen States and three Territories are in favor of the federal system, and only seven States appear disposed to adopt any other form of government.

The last advices from Yucatan, received at the city of Mexico, represent the war with the Indians on the Peninsula as assuming a very alarming character. Santa Anna's attention will be immediately directed to the matter.

It is stated that the Commissioners appointed to draw the boundary line between Mexico and the territories of the United States have been, ever since their organization, in a state of extreme poverty. The head of the commission has been robbed by the Government escort, and abandoned by them among the Indians on the frontier.

The Eco del Comercio announces the arrival at Vera Cruz of the first steamboat built in the United States for the navigation of the lakes and lagoons in the valley of the city of Mexico. It is all in iron, of a flat hull, and divided into three parts to facilitate its transportation to the capital.

The proclamation of Gov. LANE, of New Mexico, relative to the boundary, and the reply of Gov. TRIAS, was taken to the city of Mexico in eight and a half days by express. They had caused much excitement. Governor Trias's reply to Governor Lane takes the ground that the northern boundary of Chihuahua had formerly been much further north than at present; that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo had removed it much further south; that, even if the territory claimed was disputed territory, it had been always in peaceful possession of Mexico; that the argument that the respective Governments are not bound by the proceedings of the Boundary Commission is fallacious; and that, besides having been for time immemorial in possession of Mexico, it is now inhabited by people who emigrated there from New Mexico because they wished to continue Mexicans. He says, further, that even if some of the people did wish to change the sovereignty of the soil, they had no right to do it; and that, so far as protection from the Indians is concerned, the Mexican Government has done at least as much as the United States. Gov. Trias concludes by asking Gov. Lane if he has power to declare war.

It had been rumored in Mexico that a body of Mexican troops sent out by Gov. Trias had been defeated by Col. Kern. This rumor was subsequently contradicted; and the Mexican papers state that Judge CONKLING had given the President assurances that the United States Government would disclaim Gov. Lane's acts.

Intelligence of the late affair at Reynosa, on the Rio Grande, had also reached Mexico, and Santa Anna had already ordered troops to Matamoros. Another report says that additional troops had been ordered to Chihuahua, to assist in expelling Gen. LANE and his troops.

THE KOSUTH AFFAIR in London has excited very general attention there. The proprietor of the rocket factory, which was the place searched, and where the seizures were made, publishes in the London papers a statement to the effect that his establishment was nothing more than a factory for the making of patented articles. The war rockets made are the invention of his father, who has spent £20,000 pounds in perfecting them. Those seized he had made three years ago, and had repeatedly endeavored to sell them to the British Government, but without effect. He says that his father intends to commence legal proceedings against the Government immediately, and to employ eminent counsel to prosecute his cause. An article in the London Sunday Times says that a meeting of Kosuth's friends had been held at his cottage, at which it was determined to prosecute the Daily Times for having charged Kosuth with implication in the affair. In the course of this meeting Kosuth declared that while residing in England he was not engaged in any conspiracy against Austria, nor in procuring arms to revive hostilities in Hungary, as he depends upon Hungary itself for organization, men, arms, &c. when the proper time shall arrive.

THE LAKE ONTARIO DISASTER.—Telegraphic accounts from Ogdensburg furnish some further particulars of the loss of the steamer *Ocean Wave*, on Saturday last, on Lake Ontario. She took fire for her furnace, on her downward trip, about forty miles above Kingston, at 2 o'clock in the morning. When the fire was first discovered she was about a mile and a half from the shore, for which she was immediately headed, but so intense was the heat that her machinery gave out, and she drifted to sea. The upper cabin was consumed in about fifteen minutes, and in about two hours the hull went down. There were on board fourteen cabin and nine deck passengers, besides four children and the crew, making the number about fifty. Of whom twenty-two were saved. These were picked by the schooner *Georgina*, but a few minutes before the sinking of the wreck. Among those lost are Mrs. Donald, a nurse, and three children of the cashier of the Gore Bank, Hamilton; three ladies, names unknown; and Mr. LYMAN B. FISKE, of Ogdensburg. The progress of the flames was so rapid that it was impossible to launch any of the boats which were on board.

LEVY COURT OF WASHINGTON CITY.—Henry Ray, Henry Haw, Joshua Pierce, Charles R. Belt, Robert White, Lewis Carbery, John H. Pearson, Benjamin K. Morrell, Samuel Drury, Franklin S. Myer, and James A. Kennedy, Esqs. were on the 24th instant appointed to compose the Levy Court of the city of Washington.

## LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 31, 1853.

This city is growing rapidly, as a consequence of the rapid settlement of the country and development of its natural resources. It is said by parties competent to judge that the city now contains about forty thousand inhabitants, and that there will be more building done the coming season than ever before. Most of the buildings now being erected and in contemplation will be of brick and granite, or other substantial building stone, with our efficient fire department, will render us independent of the insurance companies, and increase our confidence in our security from large fires.

The city is extending in every direction, as well into the water as into the country; and there are many who seek to extend the city from six hundred feet further into the bay, where the water is twenty-five to fifty feet deep, and which would cost millions on millions to fill up so as to build upon. Many millions have already been expended in filling up lots in the bay where large vessels anchored three years ago. You see the old hulks of vessels in different parts of the city, with large brick stores several blocks further into the bay. Of course, the lots on which these brick buildings are erected are filled in with sand to make a foundation for them. Some are filled by rail cars descending from the sand hills, and others by teams bringing a cart load at a time and dumping it in. The lot for the new custom-house is being filled in and piles driven to make it firm. It will take a long time and cost an immense sum to complete it.

Although there are some inconveniences and discomforts attending a residence here, yet there are some of the comforts of life to be found here which you do not get in many of the Eastern cities at the same season. The markets are well supplied all winter with vegetables, such as cabbages, beets, turnips, onions, radishes, celery, lettuce, squashes, &c., and in a short time new potatoes, (I have seen them in market already,) green peas, beans, tomatoes, and other similar luxuries will be abundant.

Fish of all kinds are plenty, especially salmon, sturgeon, and herring, and nowhere are they found of better quality than here. Oysters and clams, crawfish, crabs, &c. are plenty, and soon the market will be supplied with eggs (of the sea birds) from the Farallous and other islands along the coast. Immense quantities of herring are taken here by the Chinese and dried. Tropical fruits are to be had at all times, and pears and grapes are abundant in autumn. You can obtain a bouquet of wild flowers at any time, but the flower season is just beginning, and the hills around will soon be covered with them.

There is a large number of Chinese in this city. The number in the State is estimated at 25,000. There are none arriving lately, they having ceased coming on account of the excitement against them here last year. They are peaceable and industrious, and very seldom drunk, disorderly, and vicious. Some are engaged in trade; most of whom are on Sacramento street, above Kearney; but there are many scattered through the city engaged in washing. Their signs "stick out" every where, and their names are some of them funny enough. There is a Chinese theatre here, where their peculiar character, music, dress, &c. are exhibited.

The emigration from this place to Australia is extensive. There are some half dozen vessels advertised to sail, and some one starts with a full load every few days. The accounts from there are contradictory, like those first received from this country; but most of those going have friends there from whom they have heard favorable accounts.

Mining here continues about as usual; some do well, while many do not; but all do something, and, whether they make anything above expenses or not, they help to swell the amount sent away, and the amount produced is not likely to diminish for years.

Many are turning their attention to the more certain and profitable business of farming, and this year large quantities of grain, potatoes, and other produce will be produced. Large fields of wheat have been sown, and there are plenty of mills to manufacture it and what is brought from Chili, which is a very large amount. The consumption in California is about fifteen hundred barrels per day, nearly all of which passes through this market.

It would take all the flour sent from the Rochester mills to supply California this year. After this year the supply required from the Rochester mills will be comparatively small, unless the opening of trade with Japan should furnish a market for the surplus sent here. Considerable quantities are being shipped now to Australia from this port and also to Oregon.

RAILROAD PROJECT.—The Board of Common Council on Monday evening passed the joint resolution offered at the previous meeting by Mr. BRYAN, submitting to the voters of the city of Washington, at the election to be held on the first Monday in June next, whether this Corporation shall aid the Alexandria and Orange Railroad Company by a subscription to the capital stock of the company to the amount of not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars—five hundred thousand dollars of said subscription to be applied towards the extension of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad from Gordonsville to Lynchburg, and one hundred thousand dollars to be applied to the construction of a lateral branch of said railroad from Alexandria to this city, upon such plan, and to enter this city at such point, as may be satisfactory to this Corporation; provided that no part of the subscription for the extension of the said railroad from Gordonsville to Lynchburg shall be paid until the said Alexandria and Orange Railroad Company shall have secured sufficient means, with the subscription which may be made by this Corporation, to complete the extension to Lynchburg; and provided, further, that any subscription which may be made by this Corporation shall only be paid for as the work progresses, and in the proportion that the said subscription may bear to the whole estimated cost of the work. The Board of Aldermen have yet to act upon the subject.—*Republic*.

Mr. BRYAN, editor of the New York Evening Post, who is travelling in the East, writes that "the ancient bigotry of the Moslems is fast relaxing. Not only do the Turks get drunk like Christians, of which I was sorry to see some examples on board the Austrian steamer that brought me hither from Beyrout, but they submit to contact with the Christians, and do not think themselves, as once they did, contaminated by it; and they suffer our presence in their most holy places."

The Georgia Baptist State Convention was in session last month at Atlanta. It represented a constituency of 720 churches and about 60,000 members, while there were in the State about 483 other Baptist churches not represented, having 16,000 members. It thus appears that the Baptist denominations in Georgia consist of 1,203 churches, and about 76,000 members. Besides the great amount of reports and publications of other societies and publishing houses distributed, this Southern Society has, in the past year, published no less than 23,000 books, amounting to 7,750,000 pages.

EDWARD LEAHY, the reformed monk of La Trappe, who has been on trial in Portage city, Wisconsin, for the deliberate murder of Bernard Manly, has been found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for life. This sentence is in accordance with the statute, which leaves it optional with the jury to say, in case of conviction for murder, whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment for life.

JOSEPH WALL was killed at New York on Sunday morning by being run over by a fire engine, which was unlawfully running on the sidewalk. The Coroner's Inquest recommended that the legal authorities take proper cognizance of the matter. Another person was run over and had his arm broken by the same engine. The practice of running engines on the sidewalk is always dangerous, and should not be permitted.

The Pittsburgh papers state that the Jury in the case of *Mary Delany*, charged with murder, returned out on Saturday last with a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner. The Jury had been out nearly nine days. The case is yet to be carried to a higher court, on an exception taken to the verdict by the prisoner's counsel that the Foreman of the Jury had merely handed a written verdict to the Court, without reporting it verbally, as by law required.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The principal feature of the European news brought by the steamer *Baltic* is the financial statement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 18th ultimo, supported by a speech from the Chancellor of nearly five hours' duration.

The first portion related to the accounts of the revenue and expenditure. In April, 1852, Mr. D'Israeli, he observed, had estimated the revenue for the year at £1,625,000, which, in December, he increased to £2,525,000, and at the end of the year the amount was £3,089,000, an increase of £1,464,000, on the estimate framed at the commencement of the year. The expenditure was estimated in April, 1852, at £1,168,000, but the actual expenditure was only \$57,782,000. The balance sheet showed an actual surplus of 2,460,000; but, before framing the amount, available for remission of taxation, it was necessary to examine the estimated expenditure for the year just commenced, which amounted to £2,183,000, so that three-fifths of the surplus was disposed of by charges for liabilities under act of Parliament and votes for the defence of the country.

He stated the amount of increase in the different estimates, and the additional charges for the militia and for public education, with the estimated savings, and he detailed the particulars of the revenue anticipated for the year 1853-54, amounting to an aggregate income of £3,900,000. The Government of the year 1852-53, which he would rather take at £700,000, and of this sum about £220,000 consisted of money which did not proceed from permanent or recurring sources. After a passing allusion to the shipping and West India interests, he adverted to the Exchequer Loan Fund, which it was not, he said, the intention of the Government to abolish, the fund having realized, after paying all expenses, a balance of £27,000; and he then approached the discussion of the income tax.

The first question, he observed, was whether or not the tax should be put with effect at once. He described at some length the powerful effect which this tax, and which it been resorted to at an early period of our fiscal difficulties, would have had in keeping down the accumulation of debt. From the calculations he made he deduced